The old Jewish values have faded or disappeared, and Jewish life in America has lost much of its distinctive characteristics. Even in those circles where Jewish national consciousness is comparatively strongest, it is merely a faint glimmer, occasionally fanned into a blaze by tragic events—such as anti-Semitic pogroms in other countries—but is normally obliterated by other thoughts and preoccupations. This lack of intensity in Jewish life makes it seem doubtful whether, in the absence of fresh immigration and in view of the progressing Americanization, the American Jews will in the long run maintain the leading position in Jewry which their political and economic importance has secured for them since the War.

(3) OTHER CENTRES *

New Jewish centres have recently been formed by immigrants in Canada, the Argentine, and South Africa, but they are not sufficiently important in numbers or in their Jewish cultural achievements ever to become leaders in Jewry.

Russian Jewry is now a mere shadow of its previous self. As a religious community it has been well-nigh destroyed by the Soviet Government, and it is cut off from world-Jewry by the political and cultural isolation, of Russia. A limb has been wrenched from the living body

of Jewry.
The three million Jews in Poland and a few hundred thousand in Lithuania and Latvia, and the million in Rouraania, who, to a high degree, still adhere to the Jewish language and tradition, and have been promised cultural autonomy besides legal equality, might become the spiritual leaders of Jewry, were their economic situation better. But all their forces arc taken up by a desperate struggle for existence, and their dependence on financial aid from abroad deprives them of the prestige required in leaders.

The Jews of Palestine have developed an intense Jewish